

of all the negotiations he seems in much better spirits.

Two Big Questions.

There remain now two big questions: Will the Germans sign and if not what strength will they develop? And second, how far will the Allies go in measures to be taken in such an eventuality?

Regarding the first it was learned by THE SUN last evening that a long telegram had been sent from Versailles to Minister of Defence Noske at Berlin asking him to make known immediately to the people that if the delegates refuse to sign it will not be because they do not desire peace but for the reason that they have been unable to accept the treaty.

More significant, however, was a request that Minister Noske post proclamations immediately ordering that no resistance be made in the west, thus giving the Allies no pretext to bomb German towns, and asking generally that the Germans in the west restrain their acts. This gives more color to the theory that the present Government if not overthrown will follow a policy of non-resistance in the west, but may give battle to the Poles on the east.

Regarding the measures of the Allies it was admitted to-day by a member of the Economic Commission that all the Germans in the zone over which the army advances will have to be fed, just as are the Germans in the present zone. Food will keep up with the armies; also German industry will be encouraged as much as possible.

Walling in Idea Erroneous.

If the armies occupy all or most of Germany it will mean that they will undertake a big feeding plan, consequently the blockade will have to be modified if Germany resists. The idea therefore of walling in Germany with men and ships is largely erroneous, for within a short time the Allies, it is expected, will occupy a large part of Germany, taking over its management and lifting the blockade so far as food and necessary materials went.

The recent refusal of the neutrals to join in the plan proposed does not mean any change in the blockade, as it existed during hostilities. All the old agreements with the neutrals concerning rationing and trading with Germany still exist, although the Allies recently permitted modifications for letting in food and materials under the Brussels agreement. With the termination of the armistice the old agreements would have their original force.

The new features would be the Baltic blockade and the Allies' guard on the Dutch, Danish and Swedish borders, where before the Allies relied upon the neutrals to guard their borders themselves in compliance with the rationing agreements they had made.

Joint military and economic conferences will be held in the next few days to settle certain questions like the feeding of the newly occupied regions. Civilian experts do not know yet, for example, whether the military chiefs plan to occupy Hamburg. If so it will change the blockade plans considerably.

CONFEREES BELIEVE GERMANS WILL BALK

Marcel Hutin Says Majority Expect No Yielding.

PARIS, June 17.—The majority of the members of the Peace Conference believe that Germany will not sign the peace treaty, according to Marcel Hutin of the Echo de Paris, who made a canvass of a number of the leading personalities of the peace making body. Only one of these leaders, M. Hutin declares, expressed the opinion that the Germans would accept the revised treaty. This member, however, is one whose opinion, the writer says, he holds in the greatest esteem.

The delegate question, M. Hutin explains, based his opinion that the Germans will sign the treaty on the fact that they have knowledge that at yesterday's meeting of the Council of Four a complete agreement was reached on the consequences which would follow Germany's refusal of the peace proposed. They were aware, the delegate pointed out, that peace would then be imposed by force, in accordance with President Wilson's Baltimore speech, that orders had been given for an allied force of 400,000 men, supported by heavy artillery of hitherto untried power, to begin an advance on the morning of June 24.

Confronted by such realities, which alone count with them, the German Government and the National Assembly at Weimar, in the delegate's opinion, would decide to sign the treaty.

It was officially stated to-day that the full text of the revised draft of the peace treaty would be made public Thursday. Copies of the document will be handed to the correspondents in Paris.

The memorandum that was handed to the German plenipotentiaries yesterday was printed textually here this afternoon.

U. S. TO GET BIG WAR ORDER.

Omak Government to Spend \$104,000,000 Here.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Announcement was made to-day at the Russian Embassy that the new Russian Government at Omak had decided to place in American markets the greater part of orders for military supplies, which are estimated at \$104,000,000 for the next ten months.

A cablegram to the embassy to-day from Omak said the Kolchak Government had set energetically about the task of setting rid of the mass of different kinds of money that have flooded Russia, arranging for control of international exchange and inaugurating a new economic policy for the control of Russian finances and business.

It is proposed to retire from circulation the old imperial bank notes, and to issue new denominations and certificates of the first Siberian bank, which will replace them with a uniform new money. Exchange is to be stabilized through the operations of a committee for foreign trade, which will collect and prepare for shipment raw materials.

ALLIES TELL BASIS FOR KAISER'S TRIAL

Note Admits Lack of Precedent, but Shows Inadequacy of Law.

OTHERS MUST BE HALTED

Germans Told That Under New Order War Guilt Is Personal.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

PARIS, June 17.—With the war now in the background the judgment of the Allies as to its causes and their justification for departing from all international law to frame a treaty at Berlin and an international court constitute together the most interesting part of the answer of the Allies to the German objections, to which the published summary pays scant attention.

The German protest against responsibility and the trial of the former Kaiser afforded the Allies an opportunity not given to the former Kaiser before an international court to state his own version of the facts, of which history has no counter-part. The Allies say regarding the German statement and the supporting documents:

"There is nothing therein which shakes their conviction that the immediate cause of the war was the decision deliberately taken by those responsible for German policy at Berlin and their confederates in Vienna and Budapest to impose a solution of the European question upon the nations of Europe by the threat of war, and if refused, by the use of force."

The Serbian question never was purely an Austrian problem, but was essentially European, affecting all the Powers. The Allies say the authors of the Austrian ultimatum knew this, adding:

"The German Government now would seek to throw the blame for the failure of the attempts to maintain peace on the mobilization of the Russians. They ignore the fact that this was the immediate and necessary consequence of the mobilization of the German army and the declaration of war against Serbia, both authorized by Germany. These were the fatal acts by which the peace of Europe was handed to the military."

Blame Rests on Germany.

"It is on German statesmen that the responsibility equally rests for the hasty declaration of war upon Russia when Austria apparently was hesitating, and for the declaration against France. So far as the Allies are concerned, the German Government that when no plausible reason could be found allegations were invented, the complete falsity of which was demonstrated long ago."

"The German delegation now admits that the German Government did not take the trouble to verify the reported facts published as justifying the declaration of war. After reading what the German delegation has to say in regard to self-defense the allied and associated Governments are satisfied that the series of events which caused the outbreak of war were deliberately plotted and executed by the German Government in Vienna, Budapest and Berlin."

Replying to the argument that Germany had developed armaments only to save herself from Russian aggression, the Allies point out that no sooner was Russia mobilized than Germany mobilized by revolution than Germany redoubled her attempts to increase her armaments. They add:

"The German Government, under the inspiration of its rulers, bent on domination. The nations of Europe were determined to preserve their liberty. It was the fear of the rulers of Germany that the nations of Europe would be brought to naught by the rising democratic tide that drove them to endeavor to overcome all resistance at one stroke by plunging Europe into universal war."

To Deter War Makers.

In the chapter on penalties following this indictment the Allies reject the German suggestion for a neutral court and frankly admit departing from all precedents of history, which is interesting in the light of the memorandum, which opposed the trial of the Kaiser without legal justification. The Allies justify this part of the treaty as a "deterrent to others who at some date later may be tempted to follow their example."

"The present treaty is intended to mark a departure from the traditions and precedents of earlier settlements, which heretofore have been singularly inadequate in preventing the renewal of war, and consider that the trial and punishment of those proved to be most responsible for the crime and inhuman acts committed in connection with the war of aggression are inseparable from the establishment of that reign of law among nations which it is agreed it is the object of peace to set up."

"As regards the German contention that the trial of the accused by tribunals appointed by the Allies and associated Governments would be a one-sided and inequitable proceeding, the Allies and associated Governments consider it impossible to entrust in any way the trial of those directly responsible for offenses against humanity and international right to their accomplices in crimes."

"Almost the whole world has banded itself together to condemn the German plan of conquest and dominion. The tribunals they will establish will represent therefore the deliberate judgment of the greater part of the civilized world. They cannot entertain a proposal to admit to the tribunal representatives of countries that took no part in the war."

"The allied and associated Governments are prepared to stand by the verdict of history in regard to the impartiality and justice with which the accused will be tried."

The Allies insist that the public arrangement of the former Kaiser in the treaty is not juridical in character as regards its substance, but only as regards its form. The agreement will submit within one month a list of the persons to be tried represents a concession to the Germans.

WAR CRIMINALS TO GET FAIR TRIAL

Full Rights Will Be Accorded to Accused.

PARIS, June 17.—Following is a continuation of the final reply of the allied and associated Powers to the conditions of peace handed to the Germans at Versailles on May 7:

"Prisoners of war and graves. There is nothing to add to the notes of May 29. Penalties. The immediate cause of the war was the decision, deliberately taken, of the statesmen of Berlin, Vienna and Budapest. Even the German memorandum itself admits that Germany was authorized Austria-Hungary to solve the Serbian question on its own initiative and by war. Moreover, she supported Austria's rejection of Serbia's extrajudicial concessions, the mobilization of her army, the declaration of war, the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, the steady rejection of every proposal for conference, and did not urge moderation till all hope of avoiding war had been abandoned. The attempt to throw the blame on Russia is vitiated by the fact that this was the immediate and necessary consequence of the Austrian mobilization and the declaration of war on Serbia, both authorized by Germany."

"But the outbreak of war was no sudden decision taken in a difficult crisis. It was the logical outcome of a policy of domination, aggression and war pursued by Germany for decades under the inspiration of the Prussian system. Typified by its spirit of blind ambition and iron, Germany was not content with a great and influential place in the world, but in the lust for supreme and autocratic power it sought to bring about a world of nations, conspiring with elements of unrest in every land, steadily increasing armaments, and increasing the number of its colonies, and governmental authority to indoctrinate the people of hatred and force. The essential truth of these charges is admitted by the Germans themselves through their revolution."

Crime Deliberately Plotted.

"The war was a crime deliberately plotted against the life and liberties of the people of Europe. It has brought death and mutilation to millions. Starvation, unemployment, disease stalk across the continent from end to end, and for decades the people will groan under its burdens and disorganization. Punishment of those responsible for bringing on these calamities is essential on the score of justice and as a deterrent to those who may be tempted to follow their example."

"The Powers cannot trust the trial of those responsible to those who have been the victims of the crime. The whole world has banded together to check Germany, the tribunals established will present the deliberate judgment of the greater part of the civilized world. There can be no question of admitting the right of jurisdiction of representatives of countries which took no part in the war. The allied and associated Governments will stand by the verdict of history for the impartiality and justice with which the accused will be tried."

"The trial of the ex-Kaiser is juridical only in the sense that it has been arranged as a matter of high international policy for a supreme offense against international morality, namely, the raising of the German flag in violation of the principles and procedure and a regularly constituted tribunal have been set up both to insure the accused full rights to defense and to justify the judgment the most solemn judicial charter."

"The allied and associated Powers are prepared to submit a final list of those who are to be tried, and the trial will be held within one month of the signing of peace."

"Reparations. The allied and associated Powers are prepared to accept the principles of the reparations clauses, which have been drawn up with scrupulous regard for the correspondence leading up to the armistice. The German Government, however, has presented a view so distorted and so completely at variance with the facts as to make it impossible to discuss them calmly or carefully examined."

"The vast extent and manifold character of the war damage has created a complexity, only to be solved by a continuing body, limited in personnel and invested with broad powers. The reparations commission now established is instructed to exercise its powers in such a way as to insure the interests of all as early and complete a discharge by Germany of her reparations obligations as is consistent with the maintenance of the social and economic structure of a Germany earnestly striving to repair the damage she has done."

"The commission is not an engine of oppression or a device for interfering with Germany's sovereignty. It has no force, no executive powers within Germany, no control of domestic legislation or of the educational or other systems. Its business is to fix what is to be paid, satisfy itself that Germany can pay, and to see that the payments in case Germany does not pay."

"If Germany raises the money required in her own way, the commission will not interfere. It cannot prescribe or force taxes or dictate the character of the German budget, but may examine the latter to see if any modification in the conditions of the reparations is justified by the German situation, and to be assured that German taxation is at least as heavy as the heaviest allied taxation."

"Not only are the provisions not incompatible with the creation of a commission to represent it in dealings with the Reparations Commission and for such cooperation as may be necessary, but it is greatly to be desired that she will make exactly that statement."

Payment of Liability.

"The Powers are willing that within four months of the signature of the treaty Germany submit any proposals she may choose to make. In particular, she may offer a lump sum for all or part of her liability, undertake to reconstruct all or part of a damaged district, offer labor, technical know-how, or materials for reconstruction, or, in short, suggest any feasible plan to simplify the assessment of damage, eliminate any question from the scope of the inquiry, promote the performance of the reparations, or accelerate the definition of the ultimate amount to be paid. Germany must, however, negotiate direct with the Powers concerned before making the proposal, submit them in unambiguous form and accept the reparations clauses as matters beyond dispute. No arguments or appeals directed to any alteration of the terms will be entertained."

"Within two months thereafter the Allied and Associated Powers will return their answers to any such proposals, which they agreed to consider seriously and fairly, for the reason that no one would be better pleased than they at a speedy and practical settlement. The early production of German proposals would greatly accelerate the decisions, for after fifteen months of occupation of the damaged territories, her information must be extensive and exact. The problem is largely one of statistics, of which the Powers have received but one side."

"The German reply made no definite offer as to reparations but gave only vague expressions of willingness to do something undetermined. The sum of 100,000,000,000 marks was indeed mentioned to give the impression of an estimate, but it was not an estimate. It proved not to be. No interest was to be paid until 1928 there would be no substantial payment, after which would come a series of undefined installments running over nearly half a century."

Resumption of Industry.

"The Allied and Associated Powers make the declaration, however, that as the resumption of German industry is an interest of theirs as well as of Germany, they will not withhold from Germany commercial facilities necessary to this resumption, but on the other hand will, subject to conditions which cannot be laid down in advance and to the special economic situation created for them by German aggression, afford to Germany facilities for food supplies, raw materials and overseas transport for the resumption of her industry. Meanwhile the treaty must be signed. The burdens of Germany undoubtedly are heavy, but they are imposed under conditions of justice by a nation whose moral well-being and economic prosperity have been gravely impaired by wrongs which it is beyond the utmost power of Germany to repair."

"Finance. While Germany as author of

the war must bear its just consequences, her essential interests have been as far as possible protected. Reparations must be prior to the settlement of all other German public debts with such exceptions as the commission may approve to promote the resumption of industry. The attempt to throw the blame on Russia is also a first charge and could be exported on approval. Military occupation as an essential guarantee of peace must be paid for by Germany in accordance with custom, notably that set by her in 1871. War material surrendered against the armistice cannot be credited against reparations. Liberated territories will bear their portion of the pre-war debts but cannot be asked to assume any part of the war debt itself. After the events of the war, the Powers have the right to demand that Germany be long and intimately involved in the financial or economic life or in that of Germany's former Allies or Russia. As the greater part of Germany's foreign securities must be liquidated, protection of German holders will no longer justify German participation in international organizations. The German proposal that reparations payments to be made current by the liquidation of Germany's securities, as the choice may be left to the latter in view of the heavy purchases abroad to rebuild their ruins the right is reserved to demand of Germany also her credit in Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey."

Economic Features.

"Principles announced by President Wilson and embodied in the covenant of the League of Nations as to the equality of trade conditions will be brought into effect when the world returns to normal conditions, but in the meantime a transitory regime is essential to save certain allied states from a position of economic inferiority because of the ravaging of their territories and the contrasting conditions of German industries."

"Reciprocity is impossible at present, for it is necessary to reap the fruits of their criminal acts. A general indiscriminate repatriation of multilateral and bilateral treaties cannot be enforced, though as many have been restored as possible. Germany is required not to accept the text of postal and telegraph arrangements, but rather not to oppose their conclusion. Bilateral treaties will not be split up, but in any way as to place all the obligations on one side and the rights on the other. Consular relations are not reciprocally established owing to the war activity of Germany."

"Private property of Germans abroad may be justly used to meet reparations charges, as Germany's resources are wholly inadequate and because in the war the Allied Powers themselves have had to take over foreign investments of their nationals to meet foreign obligations, giving their own domestic obligations in return. The property of German institutions for research and education cannot be immune in the light of their activities. Questions of clearing houses, contracts, prescriptions, judgments, and the like are gone into in great detail."

"For almost five years of a war provided by Germany's population these principles, the Powers can only repeat President Wilson's words that 'the reason why peace must be guaranteed is that only peace can bring about the conditions which will prove that his promises are not worthy of faith.'"

"Armed forces of the Allies will continue in occupation of German territory as a guarantee for the execution of the treaty."

"There will be constituted a civilian body styled the International Rhine-Ruhr Commission, composed of four members, representing Belgium, France, Great Britain and the United States. It shall have executive powers, and its members shall exercise diplomatic privileges and immunities."

"The civilian administration shall remain in the hands of the German authorities, but the commission will exercise as it may be necessary to modify this. The Allies retain the right to regulation in kind and to demand services. Germany will be responsible for the execution of the occupation, and of the high commission."

"Germany will undertake to place at the disposal of the allied troops such personnel as may be required for military purposes, according to detailed provisions."

"If the high commission will have the necessary power to think it necessary to declare a state of emergency in any part or all of the territory concerned."

WILSON IDEALS ARE MODIFIED IN REPLY

French Writers Comment on Unity of Verbs.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

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PARIS, June 17.—The extent to which Wilson's ideas have been incorporated in the allied reply is discussed in several newspapers here to-day.

Alfred Capus writes in L'Espresso:

"The United States which hatched to our aid in the noblest burst of enthusiasm which ever swept a people into a just cause, which withheld from us neither blood nor money nor any powerful faculty, acted, however, with certain moral reserve imputed in the four principles of Wilson. We accepted the loyalty, convinced less by their clearness than by the vibration of humanity and justice which redeemed them. But the new map of nations is too recently formed, and the German plan is still too vague to adapt itself immediately to primordial interests on each of the points."

"What is particularly impressive in the response is the sentiment of the Allies. Wilson's vision of war when he spoke of force without limit, when he said that the world must be made to feel that we would fight until the hour when the enemy understood that there was no compromise possible between crime and justice, the solemn declaration of the Allied and associated Powers that there was no intention to strangle Germany, and the lofty situation with which we promise to welcome Germany into the society of nations when she has fulfilled the conditions of the treaty and abandoned her conditions of aggression and monopoly—all of these are dissolved and condensed in remarkable unity of views."

Rene Dard says in Gaulois:

"They have succeeded in skillfully uniting the idealistic principles of Wilson with the necessities of policy according to the minimum guarantees and the securities for the future."

Maurice Benavilla writes in L'Action Francaise:

"The most striking thing in the text is the paragraph placing upon Germany the necessity of signing or fighting. It gives assurance that the peace is to be final, although it may be modified from time to time as new conditions arise. It is thought that Wilson already expressed that when he said upon landing at France the first time that peace should be made which would have to be altered. Hope remains open to Germany."

COAL STRIKE MAY FORCE IMPORTATION

French Government Prepares to Take Drastic Measures to Prevent Shortage.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

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PARIS, June 16.—If Germany is admitted to the League of Nations in the near future, as is promised in the reply of the Allies, could she not, as a member of the league, invoke many of the clauses in the covenant to nullify the execution of the treaty?

This question, already discussed frequently of late in diplomatic circles, is the subject of a long article in the Temps, which is commanding much attention. Interest is added to the problem by the fact that from comments made by the Germans at Versailles yesterday it appears their diplomatic strategists already have seen the chance of forcing the league, and this may be an important factor in shaping the German decision."

The Temps openly asserts that the Germans recently discovered the value to them of so many provisional features in the treaty. In the first place, the newspaper points out, a large part of the new German boundary is fixed provisionally and the Allies have not yet devised any voting scheme for the populations whose wishes are to be learned."

Secondly, it is asserted that at least seven months will be required to organize the Government regarding imports to meet the coal famine which has been threatened by a general strike of miners, which began yesterday, continues many days. Unless settlement is reached before the end of this week, it is understood, orders will be issued to give priority in shipments from England to coal carrying transports."

It is reported that nearly 20,000 miners failed to report for work yesterday. If 100,000 more join the tie up will be complete. The proposed action of the Government regarding imports is merely precautionary. It is stated that there is no danger of a shut down of any manufacturing or other industry within eight days because of a shortage of coal; all the railways and the Paris gas company have reserves."

Eight days, however, marks the limit of time that the country can get along without coal. If the strike continues, the situation will be serious. Should the strike be prolonged for several weeks it will be necessary to make importations from the United States as well as from Great Britain."

While agitators seeking to control the labor situation for political ends threaten a move which may make the Government's priority action ineffective, representatives of a cartel composed of dockers, maritime workers and a few other branches of industry meet to-day with the administrative commission of coal, all the railways and the Paris gas company have reserves."

GAIN FOR GERMANY LURKS IN COVENANT

Admission to League Opens Way to Escape Peace Treaty Terms.

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KRONSTADT AFIRE; RED SHIPS YIELD

Seven Bolshevik War Vessels Hoist White Flag in Gulf of Finland.

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